CONGRESS

Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

In the Senate, the Sundry Civil bill was con-idered. To day there are yet in the Couler-nce Committees the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill, the Naval appro-priation bill, and the Deficiency bill, while seven other appropriation bills-Pensions, Fortifications, Diplomatic and Consular, District of Columbia, Postoffice, and Indian,

One amendment appropriated \$150,000 for the purchase of the Blaine premises in the city of Washington, paying Mrs. Blaine \$150,000, and directing the interest in the lease given by her to be purchased or condemned, at an estimated cost of \$30,000. It was agreed to.

Other amendments were agreed to as follows: Appropriating \$115,000 for payment to the heirs and legal representatives of 23 of those who were killed in the Ford's Theater disaster of June 9, 1893, \$5,000 each; appropriating \$30,000 to complete the equestrian statue of Ges. W. T. Sherman, not to be located in the Capitol grounds; appropriating \$20,000 for the Shiloh National Military Park; authorizing the Scoretary of War to turn over to the State of Michigan the military reservation on Mackinac Island; appropriating \$40,000 for extending and improving the Fort Wayne (Mich.) military reservation; increasing the appropriation for the harbor of refuge at Point Judith, R. I., from \$260,000 to \$350,000; increasing the appropriation for public printing and binding from \$2,550,000 to \$2,928,320. The amendment appropriating \$121,121 for the construction of a fireproof building for the Government Printing Office on the lot now occupied by the stables was reserved.

In the House, the Indian appropriation bill as passed by the Senate, was laid before the House, and on motion of Mr. Holman (Ind., D.) the House non-concurred in the Senate amendments, and a conference was ordered. Messrs. Holman, Allen (Miss., D.) and Pickler (S. D., R.) being named as managers.

The Conference report on the District of Co lumbia appropriation bill was received and agreed to. An agreement was reached on all matters save four items, and a further conferonce was ordered as to these.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole. continued the consideration of the General Deficiency appropriation bill. When there remained to be considered only

the amendment relating to the Bering Sea seal controversy proposed by Mr. Breckinridge Gorman's recent figure of speech, a bow of (Ky., D.), to pay the British Government promise for Democracy was in the sky, which, \$425,000 in full of all damages claimed by the | said the New Hampshire Senator, was merely Canadian sealers who were prevented by the | a flash from the lower region. on the amendment was limited, by agreement, to two hours. The amendment was adopted. The Committee of the Whole then rose, and

agreed that the amendments should be adopted as a whole, except the payment of the Bering Sea award. Upon this question the year and nays were demanded, and it was rejectedyeas, 112; nays, 143; present and not voting, 5. The bill was then passed, the House dividing on the motion, 181 to 24. Mr. Bland (Mo., D.) demanded the yeas and nays, but only 17 members arose to second the demand, and the bill was declared passed amid applause.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26. In the Senate, the Sundry Civil bill was re-

sumed. Mr. Blackburn (Ky., D.), a member of the Committee on Appropriations, offered an amendment for payment of the sugar to 90°, and 12 cents a pound on sugars between 90° and 80°. It appropriates \$238,289 tiary." for the sugar produced, and on which no bounty had been paid before Aug. 2, 1894 (when the new tariff act went into effect), and \$5,000,000, being 8.10 cents a pound on all sugars produced between August, 1894, and June 30, 1895, testing not less than 80° by the

A lengthy discussion followed. Then a vote was taken on the first clause of Mr. Biackburn's Mr. Meredith (Va., D.) spoke of the necesbounty had not been paid. It was agreed to— afterward and the whole question of the selec-yeas 46, nays 20—as follows: "tion of a Printing Office site was abandoned. yeas 46, nays 20-as follows:

Yeas-Messrs, Aldrich, Allen, Allson, Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Camden, Cameron, Garcy, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Dixon, Frye, Galliuger, Gordon, Gray, Hawley Bunton, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mantle, Martin, Muchell (Ore.), Morgan, Morrill, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Platt, Power, Proceedings of the Court Reach Sculpt Stewart, Walsh tor, Pugh, Quay, Rosch, Squire, Stewart, Walsh, Washburn, White, and Wilson (Wash.)-46. Nays-Messrs. Bate, Berry, Brice, Burrows, Cockrell, Coke, Gorman, Hansbrough, Harris, Hoar, Jones (Ark.). McLaurin, Mills, Murphy, Palmer, Pettigrew, Teller, Turple, Vest, and Wol-

The vote was taken on the second clause of the sugar bounty amendment, appropriating \$5,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1895, and was agreed to-yeas 36, nays 25-as fol-

Yeas-Messrs, Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Blackburn, Bianchard, Caffery, Camdon, Cameron, Chandler, Cuttom, Daniel, Davis, Gordon, Gray, Bawley, Hunton, Kyle, Lindsay, McMillan, Manderson, Mantie, Martin, Morgan, Morrill, Pasco, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Pugh, Quay, Roach, Squire, Stewart, Walsh, Washburn, and White-36.

Nays-Messrs, Bate, Berry, Brice, Carey, Clark, Dockrell, Coke, Prye, Gallinger, Gorman, Hansbrough, Harris, Hoar, Lodge, McLaurin, Mills, Faitner, Peffer, Pettigrew, Power, Teiler, Turple, Vest, Wilson (Wash.), and Wolcott-25.

In the House, the feature of the day's proceedings was a debate on the labor arbitration

Commerce Commission. "Does the bill provide compulsory arbitra-

tion?" asked Mr. Simpson (Kan., P.). "By no means," replied Mr. Erdman. "The railroads favor it," he continued. "The laboring men have considered it in all its phases, and their representatives are here to-day anxlously orging it. The bill has behind it the unanimous report of our committee."

"When a difference is submitted to arbitration over. under the provisions of this bill," interrupted Mr. Dingley (Me., R.), "and the arbritrators render a decision, how is it to be enforced?"

courts," replied Mr. Erdman.

enforce it as against employes?" "The employee are to be treated as far as possible as incorporated bodies," responded Mr.

Mr. Bartlett (N. Y., D.) protested against the basty consideration of such far-reaching measpres, and a measure of this great importance in the closing hours of the session. If there was one thing dear to the American heart, it was the right to enjoy freedom of contract. This bill would to a certain extent limit the freedom

is amenable to treatment. Hope, courage, proper exercise, and from the inception of the disease the continual use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites, are absolutely necessary.

Keep up good courage, and with the use of this most nourishing and fattening preparation recovery is certain in the first stages, and may be accomplished even when the lungs are seriously involved. Stop the excesgive waste (and nothing will do it like Scott's Emulsion), and you are almost safe.

Don't be peresaded to accept a substitute! Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1. of contract of the laborer and inforce against the railroads barsh and arbitrary provisions.

Mr. Fithian (fil., D.) took the occasion to make a bitter speech denouncing the action of the President in sending troops to Chreago to appress the strike. He declared that Mr. Cleveland's action was unconstitutional, and that when the full facts were known Gov. Altgeld's position would be commended everywhere.

"I predict," said he, "that the name of Gov. Altgeld will like in leasurer cannot show in a consent to have the full thus amended.

"I predict," said he, "that the name of Gov.
Altreld will live in history as the who in a
greateristic the events of our common country
stood for is will and constitutional Government against Government by Injunction, Govern-ment by force, and Government in violation of law, which is angrehy of the worst and most vicions sort. The act of the President was not only in violation of the Constitution, but was in violation of his oath of office, which required him to swear to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

On motion of Mr. Tawney (Minn., R.) an amendment was adopted in the shape of a proviso to the effect that no employe should be punished for failure to comply with an arbitration award as by contempt of court. Several other unimportant amendments, together with those offered by the committee, were agreed to, and, without division, the bill was passed.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

In the Senate, the Sundry Civil bill was passed. Then the Legislative appropriation bill was taken up and passed at the evening

The Chamber was the scene of extraordinary demonstration at the session last night, beginning with sensational speeches and culminating with an exchange of personal epithets almost without parallel in the history of the Senate.

The Legislative appropriation bill was temperarily laid aside at the night session to permit Mr. Chandler to make a speech on "recent election methods of the Democratic party," and this led to the row.

Concerning the election of Mr. Murphy, of New York, Mr. Chandler declared that it was brought about by a gerrymander and various forms of electioneering larceny, in which he indicated that the then Governor and present senior Senator from New York were concerned. As to the election of Mr. Martin, of Kansas, Mr. Chandler said the Senator, although a Democrat, had made a "close connection" with the Populist members of the Kansas Legislature.

As to the seat now occupied by Mr. Roach, of North Dakota, Mr. Chandler declared it would be filled by a Republican if there had not been the basest manipulation in the North Dakota Legislature. "And so," said Mr. Chandler, "the former

Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Washington continues to occupy a seat as a Democratic Senator." Mr. Chandler closed with a reference to Mr.

United States from pursuing the seals, or were Mr. Hill was at once on his feet when Mr. seized while so at work, in accordance with | Chandler closed. He said Mr. Chandler bad the agreement reached by Secretary Gresham | evidently "something on his stomach," and it and Ambassador Pauncefote last August, debate | was necessary "to get rid of the offensive

Mr. Hill turned his attention to Mr. Chandler's reference to Mr. Roach. He (Hill) could the bill was reported to the House. It was have forgiven the attack on New York, or the spreed that the amendments should be adopted attack on "Honest John Martin," "but," he said, "I can never forgive the cruel, mean, contemptible, malicious attack upon Senator

> Then turning to Mr. Chandler, he added: "We all remember the course of our friend Chandler at that time, in going to Florida and stealing that State from the Democracy." There was a tumultuous demonstration in the gallery at this point, lasting half a min-

Mr. Martin said no honest man had ever questioned his right to his seat. No man had ever charged that he bought his seat in the five cents, 908,000, and cents, 1,190,000. Seniate, but could the Senator from New Hampshire say as much? If one-half was true that was charged against the Senator from New bounty of 20 cents a pound on sugars up Hampskire, "instead of being in the United States Senate he should be in the peniten-

> In the House, the first bill called up by Chairman Bankhead was that to purchase the | mission to return home and go into active servsouth half of what is known as the "Mahone lice, is about to leave for Japan. Square" as a site for a new building for the Government Printing Office, and it caused con-

amendment appropriating \$238,289 for the sity for the passage of some bill, but a parliasugar produced up to Aug. 28, 1894, on which | mentary snarl deadlocked the House soon

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

In the Senate, Mr. Morgan (Ala., D.) offered a resolution referring to the Committee on Foreign Relations the message of the President of Feb. 13, relating to the payment by the United States of the claims of Great Britain arising out of the Bering Sea controversy, with instructions to examine into the question of the liability of the United States to Great Britain and the amount thereof, if any; and as to any liability of Great Britain or Canada arising out of such controversy.

Debate followed. The resolution went over. In the House, by a vote of 115 to 150 the six 12-inch guns and seven 6-inch guns. She Hawaiian cable amendment to the Consular has triple-expansion engines of 16,000 horseand Diplematic appropriation bill was rejected | power.

and sent back to conference. Routine business occupied the remainder of

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

In the Senate, the general deficiency bill was

The amendment for the acquisition of the Mahone lot as a site for the Government Printing Office was ruled out on a point of order by law nearly similar to that contemplated in the presiding officer, Mr. Faulker (W. Va., D.), Montana. The object is to decrease unemployand the Senate reversed the ruling. The Sen-The purpose of the bill is to provide a board ate refused to lay it on the table-20 to 31- | wanting work or those wanting help to obtain of conciliation, consisting of the Commissioner and then the opponents of the proposition gave | the same. Either of these may file their appliof Labor and the Chairman of the Interstate up the fight and the amendment was adopted. cations with the free public employment agency. fund came up on two occasions to-day: First on and lists of those wanting employment fura resolution offered by Mr. Morgan (Ala., D.) nished to all wanting help, so they are brought to refer the matter to the Committee on Foreign | into communication with each other without Relations, with instructions to inquire whether | any expense to either. It is an assistance to there was any liability, and to what amount, on | those out of work at a time when they can perthe part of the United States, and as to any haps ill afford the fees charged by agencies, liability of Great Britain or Canada arising and its protection against the fraudulent pracout of the controversy. The resolution went | tices which have grown up in many of the

The second time the subject came up was in the shape of an amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell to the deficiency bill, appropriating "The decrees are to be enforced by the \$50,000 for the expenses of the arbitration as to serious results, Colombia must apologize to the indemnity. That was antagonized by Mr. | Uncle Sam for withholding a telegram sent to "The courts can enforce a decree or award as Sherman (Ohio, R.) as an unwise proposition, the U. S. Consul at Colon. The Navy Departagainst a railroad company which owns prop-which would result in a much larger cost to ment desired to communicate instructions erty," suggested Mr. Dingley, "but how can it the Government, and in weakening the principle of the international arbitration. He offered | manding the Atlanta, stationed at Colon, and a substitute for it—to pay the \$425,000 which | cabled to him in care of the U. S. Consul. was agreed upon by the Secretary of State. The

amendment was laid on the table. The bill was passed.

In the House, the passage of minor bills occupied the session. Mr. Jones, of Virginia, was the occasion of the only incident in the course of the night

session of more than passing interest. Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, called up for action a bill to remove the charge of desertion resting against Henry M. Schrawder, a German constituent of his.

the usual amendment that no pay or bounty accrue by reason of its passage. With much feeling Mr. Mahon replied that it did not, and rather than consent to the amendment, under the conditions of the case, he would prefer to see it fail. "But I want to say that if the bill does not pass at this session, it will be passed by the next Congress, where the gentleman from Virginia will not be able

Mr. Jones asked Mr. Mahon if the bill carried

to make trouble as he has in this Congress," This remark was greeted with much applause, in which several Democratic members joined, Mr. Jones responded to Mr. Mahon's remarks | National Headquarters and to the members in that the amendment he had suggested was the | Congress, usual one recommended by the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Van Voorhis said that he understood the gentleman from Pennsylvania to intimate that the 54th Congress would throw Mr. Jones | sand Years of Hubbard History," will shortly out on a contest. He sincerely hoped that be issued by H. P. Hubbard, 38 Times Buildnothing of the kind would be done; the Re- ing, New York. Though largely genealogical, publican party needed Mr. Jones, and he ad- embracing English and American families, it vised the members-elect of the 54th Congress is replete with tales of brave deeds of Hub-to retain him by all means. [Laughter and bards in foreign and American wars, humorous"

Congress, because he knew there was no contest against him. But he meant that in the 54th Congress there would be a majority of over 100 Republicans, friends of the soldier, and that

consent to have the bill thus amended. The bill was ordered to be favorably reported.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

In the Senate, the Naval bill was taken up. Debate followed on the amendment of the committee to enlist 1,000 instead of 2,000 seamen in times of emergency. The committee amendment was adopted. The bill was still under discussion at 3 o'clock Sunday morning.

In the House, routine business accupied the session, which lasted until 3 o'clock in the

SUNDAY, MARCH 3.

In the Senate, there was more debate on the Naval appropriation bill. An effort was made to defeat the plan of reduction made by the Appropriation Committee, by which the House bill was cut about \$2,600,000 and the number of battle-ships reduced from three to two. After a sharp debate, in which the need of a strong navy were discussed, the committee was and worthy lot.
sustained. The bill passed. Many private and Nearly a third minor bills were rushed through.

Senate prevision in the Sundry Civil Bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the payment of sugar bounties earned up to June 30, 1895, which resulted in the adoption of the amendment.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill granting a pension of \$100 to Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand encountered the aggressive opposition of Mr. Jones (Va., D.) At the conclusion of Gen, Sickles's speech in favor of the bill it was passed.

The Conference report on the Sundry Civil Bill was adopted. The military telegraphers' bill was passed, as well as numerous minor and private bills.

MONDAY, MARCH 4. In the Senate, the short session, which began with Dec. 3, ended without action on financial legislation, and, with the exception of the appropriation bills, the record was a nega-

In the House, the usual scenes were gone through with, that body completing its business by 11 o'clock. Among the bills passed by Congress at the last were the appropriation bilis, and these were signed by the President before Congress

Col. A. B. Coit appeared before Judge Newby, at Washington Courthouse, on Feb. 28, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment for manslaughter. Col. Ciot commanded the troops retreat from Columbia to Franklin, where, during the riot last October, when five persons to lynch Dolby at Washington Courthouse. A bill to prohibit Sunday amusements was

The total number of pieces coined at the February was 2,409,920, representing in valua- perate and continued onsets of Hood's entire tion \$3,734,600, as follows: Double eagles, 150,-780; half eagles, 129,140; half dollars, 32,000;

defeated in the Missouri Legislature.

United States Senator-elect Marion Butler says the adoption of the Fred Douglass resolution by the North Carolina House of Delegates was a "terrible political blunder."

who some time ago made application through the Japanese Minister at Washington for per-

An anti-capital punishment bill has passed the Colorado Senate. On March 12, the A. P. A. will hold its National Convention at Saginaw, Mich.

The French May-Day Committee has decided to appeal to all Socialists to cease work on May Day. Over 5,000,000 feet of lumber, valued

The Japanese have evacuated the advance position at Wei-Hai-Wei. The Michigan Democratic State Convention

adopted a free-silver resolution with but one The Russian battle-ship, the George Pobledonositz, recently completed, has been added to the Black Sea fleet. She is 340 feet long by 69 feet beam, and 26 feet 7 inches draught, and 10,280 tons displacement. Her armor is of from eight to 16 inches of steel; she carries

There is a bill in the Montana Legislature to establish a free public employment agency. Speaking of it, Commissioner Mills, of the Industry Bureau, says: "It is a system that has been tried for many years in England, France, and some other countries, sustained either by voluntary or municipal support, and has for several years been established in Ohio under charge of the Labor Bureau. Five cities of that State have established offices under the ment by rendering it inexpensive for those The question of the Bering Sea indemnity | where a complete record is kept and displayed,

States." Colombia Owes Us One. Though it is not a matter which will bring For some reason, the Colombian authorities would not permit Mr. Pearcy, our Consul, to have the message. The Consul communicated to the State Department the facts, and the United States called upon the Colombian Government for an explanation and apology. The authorities say the revolution in that country has naturally caused a consorship of telegraph and cable lines, and the Colombian Government will probably explain the incident by stating that it was due to a mistake made by the official censor.

Make Appomattox a Park. A very enthusiastic meeting was held by Encampment 97, Buffalo, N. Y., the other evening, at which Col. James W. Smith presided. A letter was read from Adj't-Gen. Wright, calling attention to the movement for a National Park at Appomattor.

Resolutions were offered by Col. Nichols, pledging the hearty support of the Encampment to the measures to be employed in the fulfillment of the object. The Encampment unanimously adopted these resolutions and voted to incorporate Col. Nich-

Intensely Interesting.

ols's speech with them in forwarding to the

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.] A book, now in press, entitled "One Thouapplause.]

Mr. Mahon said he did not mean to intimate and poetic quotations. It is almost a complete that Mr. Jones would be usseated in the next encyclopedia of Hubbard information. The

HONORING GEN. SCHOFIELD Comrades of the Army of the Ohio Congratulate their Old Commander Upon His Promotion.

The fellowing correspondence is self-explanatory. It will convey to the 60,000 troops embracing the Army of the Ohio, mainly from the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illine's, Kentucky, and East Tennessee, the hearty sentiments of their old commander, and recall their own experiences with him "while marching through Georgia" and other fields of conflict:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1895. Lient.-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

COMRADE: On this 163d natal day of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," the Executive Committee and other comrades of the Army of the Ohio in Washington who served under your direction during the late war, respectfully beg to extend to you their sincerest and heartiest congratulations that the rank of Lieutenant-General has been lately conferred upon you, their old and revered commander. To hold a military rank and position possessed by Washington, Scott, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan is no mean or insignificant honor. Such is your happy

Nearly a third of a century has elapsed since you assumed command of the Army of the Ohio in East Tennessee during the In the House, after a sharp fight over the | cold Winter of 1863, '64. The hair which upon your head and upon theirs was dark then has become frosted with age; but these comrades remember vividly the exposures and trials and deprivations of that compaign in behalf of the redemption of the loyal hearts in that Switzerland of America-suffering and severity only equaled but not ex-

celled by its sole competitor, Valley Forge. They recall the marching from Strawberry Plains through Knexville and Cleveland to Dalton, Ga., to take position with Sherman's forces in the famous Atlanta campaign, and the subsequent engagements which marked the stubborn resistance of the Confederate army's retreat under their skillful com-

mander, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, to Atlanta. They recall the dangers and anxiety which attended the daring movement of the Confederate army under its new and courageous commander, Gen. Hood, into Sherman's rear, and later invasion of Middle Tennessee. They recount the consternation which swept over the entire North when it became known that Gen. Sherman, with two-thirds of his army, was moving from Atlanta to the sea, while but one-third was left in the rear to cope with the entire army which had so stubbornly resisted his aggressive movements during the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. They recall the increased activity felt everywhere when it was known that Hood's army had reached Columbia, Tenn., and was confronted by you with only about one-third his force. They remember vividly the scenes which attended the perilous on the south bank of the Harpeth River, on were killed and several wounded in an attempt | Nov. 30, 1864, was fought one of the most desperate battles of the way.

They recall that the army engaged on the Union side, consisting of the Twenty-third Corps and a part of the Fourth Corps, less United States Mint at Philadelphia during than 15,000 men all told, repulsed the desarmy, more than 40,000 veterans of undoubted courage and tried skill in war. They recall that these gallant Union forces, under your direction at Franklin, broke the backbone of the rebellion in the West, and made the subsequent overthrow and utter destruction of Hood's army in the battle of Nash-Cadet Takasaki, the Japanese student at ville, Dec. 15 and 16, a matter of compara-United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, | tive ease, giving assurance to the people of the Nation that Hood's boasted invasion of Northern territory was completely check-

mated. They recall the transfer of the Twentythird Corps to North Carolina to aid their old comrades in completing the overthrow of the rebellion in that region, and the subsequent march to and review in Washington, together with the return of the members to the vocations of civil life. They remember with satisfaction that while prominent military men have been deeply solicitous as to their position "on Fame's eternal camping-\$150,000, was burned at Ottawa, Canada, on ground," you have never rushed into print to secure for yourself honors claimed by others, but have modestly and discreetly left to impartial history to assign you a just but honorable place in the list of the Nation's faithful and successful defenders in

the hour of extreme peril. You will, it is believed, permit your comrades of the Army of the Ohio not only to rejoice in this recognition of true merit, but to express the hope that you may live many years to enjoy the honor and the blessings of that beneficient Government which you and your comrades strove to perpetuate.

Fraternally, STANTON WEAVER, President: J. FRAISE RICHARD, Secretary; R. A. RAGAN, J. F. STEWART, W. J. HERBERT HOGAN, AVEN PEARSON,

Committee of the Army of the Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1895. Mesers. STANTON WEAVER, Chairman; J. FRAISE RICHARD, Secretary; R. A. RA-GAN, J. F. STEWART, W. J. HERBERT HOGAN, and AVEN PEARSON, Committee of the Army of the Ohio, Washington, D. C. MY DEAR OLD COMRADES: With all my heart I thank you for your kind letter of



This excellent variety is distinguished from all others by its large stiff stalks, as shown in the engraving standing up like a tree without support of any kind. It bears abundantly of large brightred tomatoes very smooth and of fine flavor; it is extremely early and entirely free from rot; the leaves are very curly of a dark green color, almost black, making the plaint very ornamental in appearance as well as useful.

The MANSFIELD TOMATO A mammoth variety growing from 6 to 10 feet in height, the fruit is of large size and of excellent quality FINCH'S EVERGREEN CUCUMBER A very handsome variety of superior quality, firm and crisp, of dark green culor, growing from 10 to 12 inches in length and immensely productive. GENUINE SURETHEAD CABBAGE This variety is all head and always sure to head. Very uniform in size, firm and fine in texture, excellent in quality, and a remarkable good deepper. FINCH'S PERFECTION LETTUCE FINCH'S PERFECTION LETTUCE
The finest variety in the world. Does not head like some varieties, but forms huge, compact, bush-like plants, which are always very crisp and tender.

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their orders will be honestly and fairly dealt with.

Mention The National Tribune.

Feb. 22, extending to me your generous and hearty congratulations upon my recent pro-

motion to the rank of Lieutenaut-General. military career, the old Army of the Ohio, I were one. All honor that can possibly campaigns of the last years of the war are due no less to those brave soldiers than to Union. me. The greatest satisfaction I enjoy in the honor which the country has been

pleased to bestow upon me consists in the fact that my old comrades share that honor, and that they, of all in our happy land, are During the most important part of my most generous in their congratulations.

I beg you to convey to all my comrades, and especially the Twenty-third Corps, and as opportunities offer, the fact that I appreciate most sincerely their kind rememcome to me for success during those arduous | brance of the days when we served together in defense of the old flag and the

Sincerely and fraternally yours, J. M. SCHOFIELD.

BLUE BEAUTY or Giant Perennial Sweet | PINK BEAUTY (Kosteletzkya) .- One of Pca. Flowers two inches across and two the greatest floral novelties of the age. and a half long; a lovely shade of azure-blue with feathery markings of deeper blue and a dash of pure, clear white in round as silver dollars, which are of the the centre of each. Forms a dense vine most tender and charming bright rosy-6 to 8 feet high, covered with blossoms pink imaginable. Blooms first year from the whole of July and August, surpassing in beauty the finest Clematis. Hardy, growing mere beautiful from year to year. Seeds, 15c. per packet.

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a book of 150 pages, copiously illustrated and beautifully printed, and full instructions given for planting, pruning, culture and management. To all who order any of the above, the Guide is sent Free. To those who send Ten Cents, and say where they saw this advertisement, we mail a bulb of the lovely Variegated-leaved Tuberose, three bulbs of Gladiolus and the Guide.

41st Year. 25,000 feet of Greenhouses. 250 Acres of Nursery. THE LOVETT CO. THE VALITTLE SILVER. W. M.J.

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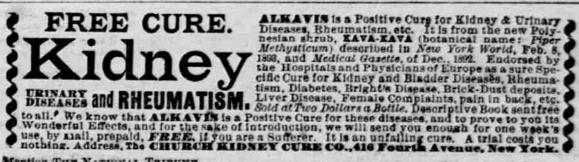
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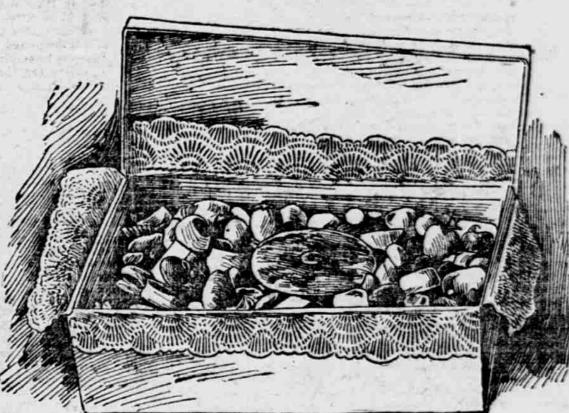
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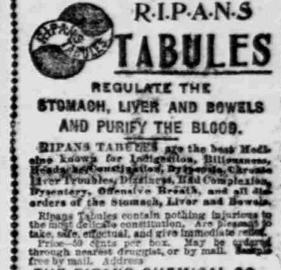
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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

	Original	Increase and ad-	Rolaune.	Restoration.	Acerned.	Dupfleates.	Total.	Act June 27. 1890, with—				Total issues Act June 27, 1890.	
OLASSE.								Original pending.	Original rejected.	Certificate pending.	Certificate not pend'g.	Original.	Add'l, etc.
Army Invalid	261	140 49	74		48 35	14	409 359	56	17	25	264	334	387
Army Widow, etc., act June 27, 1890, Navy Invalid.	35	8	3	1	2	8	38 182 17	9			11	136	16
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Act June 27, 1860, with other claims.	86	96	300	13			897		100	- %			
Total	622	306	190	69	91	87	1405	76	18	25	284	491	417



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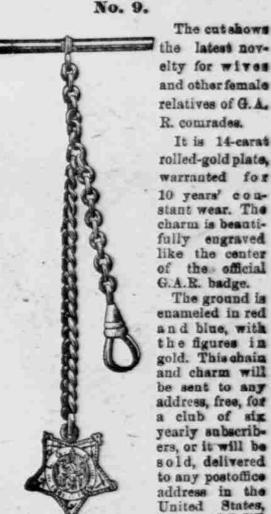
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The ground is enameled in red and blue, with the figures in gold. This chain and charm will be sent to any address, free, for a club of six yearly subscribers, or it will be sold, delivered to any postoffice address in the

for . . \$2.75

The cutshows

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The most popular thing in the way of Grand Arms [awelry just now is the Grand Army Sleeve Button, pair of which will be sent to any address, posters paid—

For a club of six new subscribuse.

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